[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ.

Received up to 23rd November, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 12th November, is glad to say that the Viceroy has appointed Sir West Ridgeway a member of the most exalted Order of the Star of India, and hopes that His Excellency will be pleased to bestow suitable titles on the native officers attached to the Boundary Commission, who loyally shared in the labours and hardships of Sir West.

Appointment of Sir West Ridgeway to the Order of Star of India.

The same paper, in another article, is glad to state that, in his speech at the Government House at Lahore, Lord Dufferin not only acknowledged the services of Sir West Ridgeway, but also spoke very highly of the patience and loyalty of the native officers of the Boundary Commission, and even bestowed substantial gifts on Sardar-Major Husain Khán and Khán Bábá Khán. The Sardar will receive a jagír worth Rs. 800 a year for life, and the other officer 200 acres of land. The *Najm* thanks Government for the rewards given to the native officers, but thinks that the jagír bestowed on the Sardar is rather small and urges that at least it should be given in perpetuity.

Rewards given to the native officers of the Boundary Commission.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th November, says that the Public Service Commission will consist of ten Europeans, four Hindús, and two Musalmáns. It is not very clear on what principle these proportions have been fixed. The six hundred thousand Europeans and Eurasians in this country will be represented by ten Europeans on the Commission, while the two hundred and fifty millions of natives will have only six representatives. The selection of members is also open to objection. When there was an able man like Rája Rámpál Singh in Oudh, Government was not justified in appointing Rája Udaya Pratáp Singh to serve on the Commission. Lord Dufferin would do well to reconsider the composition of the body.

Public Service Commission.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, answers the comments made by the *Hindustáni* of Lucknow against the appointment of Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I., to the Public Service Commission, and thinks that the Local Government could not have made a better selection. But the *Azád* is at one with the *Hindustáni* in condemning the admission of the Rája of Bhinga to the Commission. The Rája no doubt knows English, but he has not yet taken an important part in any national movement, and therefore the public has had no opportunity of judging of his abilities. It is believed that his conduct in connection with the Oudh Rent Act controversy was marked by great timidity. A man who was unable to protect his own interests can hardly be expected to protect the interests of the nation.

Appointment of Saiyid Ahmad Khán, C.S.I., and the Rája of Bhinga to the Public Service Commission.

Circulation, 165 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th November, after quoting the strictures of the *Indian Mirror* and the Lahore *Tribune* on the appointment of the Rája of Bhinga to the Public Service Commission, observes that the two newspapers being well-informed journals, it sees no

Appointment of the Rája of Bhinga to the Public Service Commission.

reason to doubt the truth of their statements. There is no smoke without fire.

Introduction of Roman character in Government offices and courts in place of Persian character.

The same paper, in its issues of the 18th, 19th, and 20th November, adverting to the proposal made in some quarters to introduce the use of Roman character in place of Persian character in Government offices and courts, approves of the scheme on several grounds. The Roman character is the character of the rulers, and, owing to the spread of English education, it is intelligible in every part of this country, whereas the vernacular character of one province is unintelligible in another province. The adoption of the Roman character would introduce in vernacular languages punctuation, which would be a great gain to those languages. Again, the *Hindustán* argues that it is impossible that European officers should take the trouble to acquire proficiency in reading Urdu *shikasta* writing, and that, therefore, they have to depend entirely upon their sarishtadars. But if the Roman character is introduced, they will be able to read all papers themselves.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The same.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 16th November, enters a strong protest against the introduction of Roman-Urdu, saying that the Roman character would occupy ten times more space than the Persian character, and thinks that the proposal has originated with the advocates of Hindi.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Lord Dufferin and education.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 17th November, publishes a picture in which Lord Dufferin is represented as hanging a woman, called Education, by the feet. The letter-press is an Urdu verse, in which his Lordship is blamed for endeavouring to check the progress of education.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Multan.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th November, is glad to say that on the occasion of his late visit to Multan the Viceroy saved that city a great deal of unnecessary expenditure. The local authorities had been previously sold by this

Excellency that no preparation should be made for his reception. This is as it should be. Lord Dufferin would deserve the lasting gratitude of this country if his Lordship put a stop to the practice among native chiefs of making a very extravagant use of money on such occasions.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Pandit Balwant Rao Bhuskuttey, Honorary Magistrate, Khandwa.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 17th November, in a communicated article, urges that Pandit Balwant Rao Bhuskuttey, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Khandwa, should be transferred to Burhanpur, which is his native place. His transfer would save him a great deal of unnecessary expenditure and would be very acceptable to the inhabitants of Burhanpur.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Mr. Hoey, Mr. Bruere, and Musalmáns.

The *Mulla Dopiáza* (Lahore), of the 17th November, says that Mr. Hoey of Etáwah and Mr. Bruere of Hoshiarpur deserve to be buried alive or to be made over to the Soudanese for their ill-treatment of Musalmáns.

Circulation, 2,200 copies.

Dasahra and the Muharram at Gorakhpur.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 22nd November, writing from Gorakhpur, is grieved to say that many Hindús in that city took more interest in the Muharram than in the Rám-lila. Some of them made offerings to the *tazias* and some even kept the *tazias*. They should be ashamed of their misbehaviour, especially as the ungrateful Musalmáns, whom the writer calls *mlechas* (barbarians) and *yavans* (foreigners), so much harass them in the celebration of the Rám-lila and even kill kine simply in order to annoy them.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Celebrations held at Allahabad on the 40th day after the Muharram.

The *Prayág Samáchár*, (Allahabad), of the 20th November, says that at Allahabad hitherto only three *alam* processions were held by Musalmáns on the *chaliswan*, or the 40th day after the Muharram, and that the processions were over before sunset. But this year, on the day of the *chaliswan*,

which occurred on the 17th November, the number of such processions was considerably larger, and they lasted till 9 P.M. and were attended by lights. There is little doubt that the Muhammadan City Inspector of Police is responsible for these innovations, but the Magistrate should not have allowed them. If, in future, any Hindu marriage processions or those of any other kind happen to come off on the day in question, the Musalmáns are sure to object to them. The son of a well-to-do Hindu, when riding through the street on the 17th November at the time of the Muhammadan processions, was ill-treated by the Musalmáns.

Assessment of the income-tax at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 16th November, complains that the Tahsildar of Allahabad has generally over-assessed the Hindús and under-assessed the Musalmáns under the Income-tax Act, and that a tax of Rs. 35 has been assessed on the editor, who is also a physician, although, according to the statement of his income submitted by him, he was liable to pay a much smaller tax. Mr. Elloy, Deputy Collector in charge of the income-tax, believes hearsay and does not listen to the objections of the people.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Oudh Wasíkas Bill.

The *Mufíd-i-Ám* (Agra), of the 10th November, received on the 16th idem, says that it appears from the Oudh Wasíkas Bill that the wasíkas were not considered as pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act of 1871 till the year 1880. In that year the Government, becoming desirous of commuting one of the largest wasíkas, set about discovering the grounds which might justify such a measure. The Advocate-General was unable to give a decided opinion and thought that a great deal could be said in favour of the opposite view. In order to dispose of the wasíka or allowance in question, a special Act, called the Táj Mahal's Pension Act, was passed in 1881, and the capitalised amount of the allowance was paid to the person to whom a certificate had been granted by the District Court of Lucknow under that Act,

authorizing him to receive the money. The reference of such a question connected with a wasika to a Civil Court still further strengthened the opinion that wasikas were not pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act. Again, although the wasikas were included under the category of pensions in the rules made under section 14 of the Pensions Act, the question whether the wasikas were pensions under the Pensions Act still remained an open question. In order to remove all doubt on this point, and as the Government considers it expedient on political grounds to make the Act in question applicable to the wasikas, the Oudh Wasikas Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council. But looking at the circumstances under which these allowances were established, the allowances can never be considered as pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act. The Bahu Begam and the rulers of Oudh, being desirous of making permanent provision for the support of their relatives and dependants, offered to make over large sums of money to the Government of India, with the request that the interest accruing thereon might always be paid to them by the Government. The Government, being in want of money at the time, accepted the offer, and the necessary deeds of deposits and treaties were executed. According to these deeds and treaties none of the wasikas can be commuted except those connected with the fifth loan. In section 2 of the Oudh Wasikas Bill the amanat, the zamanat, and the loan wasikas are described as pensions which were granted by a former Government, and have been continued by the British Government on political considerations! But, apparently, these allowances cannot be said to have been granted by a former Government, because the Bahu Begam was not a ruler, nor have they been continued by the British Government from political considerations. The extension of the provisions of the Pensions Act to the allowances in question is open to several serious objections. All pensions except those granted as indemnity for losses sustained by the resumption of lands held under sanads in perpetuity are liable to resumption on the death of the recipients under section 4 of the Pensions Act, and, therefore, the Government [illegible]

any time stop any of the wasíkas on political grounds. Again, some wasíka-holders may like to commute their allowances under section 10 of the Pensions Act, but this would involve a great injustice to their heirs and would be opposed to the wishes of the donors.

Circulation, 60 copies.

The *Tahzíb* (Moradabad), of the 12th November, received on the 18th idem, says that every person, especially a prince or a Government, should always adhere to his promises. Hitherto it was believed that the British Government would never violate its treaties with native chiefs and noblemen, but its recent proceedings in connection with the Oudh wasíkas have greatly shaken this belief. Some persons say that the allowances will be treated as pensions in future, while others think that the wasíka-holders will be paid lump sums equal to 20 years' allowances once for all. Hence it would seem that the wasíkas will be stopped immediately, or will be continued only during the lifetime of the present recipients. But the measure will reduce the wasíka-holders and their heirs to a state of starvation, inasmuch as they have not generally received education and are unable to earn a livelihood in any way. Moreover, the stoppage of the allowances will be a great stain on British reputation. Under these circumstances, the *Tahzíb* hopes Government will re-consider the subject and will not interfere with the allowances.

The same.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The *Ratn Prakásh* (Ratlam), of the 18th November, is surprised that on the Málwa-Rájputána line the station-masters do not increase the number of carriages in the passenger-trains on the occasions of fairs. When a fair was lately held at Ujjain, the number of passengers was so large one day at Indore that more than the fixed maximum number of persons were placed in each carriage, but still many persons were left behind from want of room.

Málwa-Rájputána Railway.

Circulation, 125 copies.

The *Ratn Prakásh* (Ratlam), of the 16th November, complains that the conduct of railway officials towards native passengers is generally very unsatisfactory, and urges that measures should be taken to put a stop to the evil. At least a notice should be put up, both in English and vernacular, at every railway-station, strictly forbidding railway officials to ill-treat passengers in any way and informing the latter to whom they should report those officials who are guilty of misbehaviour. In conclusion, the *Prakásh* refers to the alleged misconduct of the European station-master at Ratlam towards a respectable native.

Ill-treatment of native passengers by railway officials.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 20th November, does not understand why the sticking up of placards or advertisements on the walls of railway buildings or in any other place at the railway-station at Lahore has been prohibited by the District Engineer, and why the printers as well as the publishers of advertisements which may be found on the walls of railway buildings have been declared to be liable to criminal prosecutions.

Advertisements prohibited to be stuck up on the walls of railway buildings at Lahore.

Circulation, 550 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 20th November, complains that at the Oudh and Rohilkhand station at Benares railway officials extort money from ignorant passengers by telling them that their luggage exceeds the weight which they are allowed to carry free. Moreover, if a passenger offers silver in payment of his fare, the officials ask for copper, and *vice versâ*. The object of the officials is to make passengers deal with the money-changer at the station, who is in collusion with them and charges one pice a rupee for the change.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway station at Benares.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samáchár* and the *Prayág Mitra*, of the 20th and the 16th November, respectively, and other newspapers deeply regret the death of Munshi Káli Prasád, Vakíl, Lucknow, who has bequeathed nearly the whole of his estate to his school

Death of Munshi Káli Prasád, Vakíl, Lucknow.

at Allahabad, where education is given up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

Circulation, 2,290 copies.

Sewerage, Benares.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 22nd November, is glad to say that a large and influential meeting was held at the Town-hall at Benares on the 19th idem, under the auspices of the municipal committee, to consider the expediency of altering the course of the sewers in the city. The Mahárája of Benares, the Commissioner, and all the nobility and gentry of the city were present on the occasion. A committee was formed to carry out the proposal, the Mahárája being appointed President. It is believed that His Highness will contribute a lakh, and Díwán Rám Chandra, with whom the scheme originated, fifty thousand rupees to the fund.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Sale of meat at Lucknow.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 20th November, complains that at Lucknow shops for the sale of meat, situated in almost every street, are a great public nuisance.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Star in the East.

The *Murásqa-i-Tahzib* (Lucknow), for November, notices with approval the pamphlet, called the *Star in the East* or the *Bengal National League*, and briefly refers to the principal topics discussed in the book.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of issue.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Akhb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Nov. 20th ...	Nov. 21st ...	350 copies.
2	*Akhb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	„ ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Búțá Singh ...	„ 15th, 17th, & 19th.	„ 18th, 20th, & 22nd.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	„ 14th ...	„ 17th ...	150 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	„ ...	„ ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	140 „
5	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 16th ...	„ 19th ...	70 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Lahore ...	„ ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 17th & 20th,	„ 20th & 22nd,	2,000 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	„ ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	„ 16th ...	„ 18th ...	264 „
8	*Alam-i-Tanzir* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	Oct. 1st & Nov. 1st & 16th.	„ 18th & 21st,	175 „
9	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	Nov. 16th & 20th,	„ 19th & 22nd,	510 copies (including 270 copies taken by Government).
10	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 15th ...	„ 17th ...	102 copies.
11	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Alí Amjad Husain ...	„ 14th ...	„ 18th ...	300 „
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 13th ...	„ „ ...	150 „
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 19th ...	150 „
14	*Avadh* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ahmad Alí ...	„ 16th ...	„ 17th ...	240 „
15	*Bharat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	„ ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 13th ...	„ 18th ...	90 „
16	*Bharat Bhushan* ...	Cawnpore ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Ganga Prasád ...	For October ...	„ 19th ...	350 „

17	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Nov. 15th & 22nd,	,, 17th & 23rd,	2,200	,,
18	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	200	,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 15th ...	,, 17th ...	430	,,
20	*Dínish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ráj Náth ...	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	120	,,
21	*Delhí Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, ,, ...	,, 21st ...	315	,,
22	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rajab Alí Sháh ...	,, 15th ...	,, 18th ...	300	,,
23	*Dharm Sabhá Kapúr-thalá.*	Kapúrthalá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Báwá Arjun Singh ...	,, 13th ...	,, 19th ...	378	,,
24	*Dinkar Prakásh* ...	Lucknow ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Rám Dás Varmá ...	For June & July ...	,, 22nd ...	197	,,
25	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhí ...	Weekly ...	Lahná Singh ...	Nov. 10th & 17th	,, ,, ...	275	,,
26	*Hind-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-dín ...	,, 14th & 21st,	,, 18th & 23rd,	515	,,
27	*Hindostán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 16th to 21st,	,, 17th to 22nd,	165	,,
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí, Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 13th & 17th,	,, 17th & 20th,	125	,,
29	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 17th ...	,, 19th ...	125	,,
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	,, 14th ...	,, 18th ...	125	,,
31	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	,, 15th ...	,, 17th ...	103	,,
32	*Kshattriya Hitkárí Prakásh.*	Lucknow ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Balbhadra Misra ...	For Aug. & Oct. ...	,, 19th ...	350	,,
33	*Kohinúr* ...	,, ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	Nov. 15th ...	,, 18th ...	250	,,
34	*Kshattriya Patriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 19th ...	,, 20th ...	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
35	*Mazhar-i-Asám* ...	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	300 copies.	
36	*Mufíd-i-Am* ...	Gujrát ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ballá Rám ...	,, 18th ...	,, 23rd.		
37	*Núr-i-Afshán* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, ,, ...	,, 21st ...	350	,,
38	*Núr-i-Afshán* ...	Gujránwálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Birj Lál ...	,, 1st ...	,, 23rd ...	300	,,
39	*Nasrat-ul-Akhbár* ...	Pílibhít ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 14th & 21st,	,, 17th & 23rd,	200	,,
40	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	,, 16th, 18th, & 20th.	,, 18th, 21st, & 23rd.	450	,,
41	*Lahore Gazette* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dídár Bakhsh ...	,, 13th ...	,, 18th ...	100	,,
42	*Latífu-l-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Latíf.	,, 19th ...	,, 22nd.		

(600)

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
43	*Marwár Gazette*	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	Nov. 16th	Nov. 19th	140 copies.
44	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	Urdú	,,	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 16th	,, 17th	200 ,,
45	*Matla'-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	,,	,,	Durgá Prasád	,, 20th	,, 23rd	50 ,,
46	*Mauj-ul-Purlá*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Muhammad Razá	,, 18th	,, 22nd	150 ,,
47	*Mihr-i-Núroz*	Bijnor	,,	,,	Muhibu-l-lah	,, 14th	,, 17th	300 ,,
48	*Mitra Vilás*	Lahore	Hindí	,,	Mukund Rám	,, 15th	,, ,,	250 ,,
49	*Mufíd-i-Am*	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khán	,, 20th	,, 23rd	125 ,,
50	*Nasím-i-Sabá*	Lahore	,,	Weekly	Jawád Alí Sháh	,, 19th	,, ,,	150 ,,
51	*Nasím-i-Shimál*	,,	,,	,,	Fazlu-l-dín	,, 15th	,, 21st	150 ,,
52	*Nasím-i-Dunyá*	,,	,,	,,	Alí Dín	,, 17th	,, 22nd	1,400 ,,
53	*Nawrozul Gauhr*	Agra	,,	Bi-monthly	Khairu-l-lah Khán	,, 16th	,, 20th	50 ,,
54	*Nawrozu-l-Tawáif*	Lucknow	,,	Monthly	Bihárí Lál	For November	,, 17th	125 ,,
55	*Nayyar-i-Asmat*	Moradábád	,,	Weekly	Amjad Alí	Nov. 16th	,, ,,	175 ,,
56	*Nayyar-i-Azam*	Etawah	,,	Bi-weekly	Rahat-lah Khán	,, 13th, 16th, & 20th.	,, 17th, 19th, & 21st.	175 ,,
57	*Nayyar-i-Hind*	Moradábád	,,	Weekly	Avtár Krishn	,, 16th	,, 18th	100 ,,
58	*Nayyar-i-Jám*	Agra	,,	,,	Jawáhir Dás	,, ,,	,, 17th	200 ,,
59	*Nayyar-i-Jahán*	Bulandshahr	,,	,,	Shiva Naráyan	,, ,,	,, 23rd	250 ,,
60	*Nayyar-i-Kaukab*	Lucknow	,,	,,	Muhammad Ishák	,, 16th	,, 19th	53 ,,
61	*Nayyar-i-Kisán*	Moradábád	,,	Monthly	Debí Prasád	For November	,, 21st	300 copies.
62	*Nayyar-i-Sarwar*	Cawnpore	,,	Weekly	Rev. C. B. Newton	Nov. 18th	,, 20th	250 ,,
63	*Nayyar-i-Sultán*	Rámpur	,,	,,	Abdu-l-Hamíd	,, 20th	,, 23rd	200 ,,
64	*Nayyar-i-Tandurust*	Poona	Maráthí, Eng-lish.	,,	Bálcrishna Bhásker	,, 17th	,, 18th	300 ,,

65	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„	17th to 23rd	„	17th to 23rd,	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
					1886.		1886.	
90	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Hasan ...	Nov. ,, ...	Nov. 19th ...	120 copies.
91	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Ibráhím,	,, ,, ...	,, 18th ...	61 ,,
92	*Siráju-l-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faqír Muhammad ...	,, 15th ...	,, 19th ...	307 ,,
93	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindí.	,, ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	350 ,,
94	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdu ...	,, ...	Muhammad Basá ...	,, 18th ...	,, 22nd ...	150 ,,
95	*Taleem* ...	Murádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahat Alí Khán ...	,, 13th & 19th,	,, 18th & 22nd,	60 ,,
96	*Tamaddun* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Púran Chand ...	,, 16th ...	,, 19th ...	135 ,,
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ALLAHABAD;
The 30th November, 1886.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

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Received up to 30th November, 1886.

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OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 30th November 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 168 copies.

The Rind-i-Aalam (Delhi, Urdu), of the 28th November, says that it would seem that the Ghilzai Rebellion of Ghilzais ... lately inflicted a defeat on the Amir's forces. Some of his troops even are reported to have gone over to the Ghilzais and to have given out that his subjects are disaffected, owing to his ... friends with the British Government. This is really very disquieting news, and the Government of India should assist Abdul Rahman in nipping the rebellion in the bud. If the present unsatisfactory state of things is allowed to continue for any length of time, the Russians will intrigue with the rebels, and then the situation will become very serious.

Circulation, 325 copies.

A correspondent of the Sahib-i-Qadr (Delhi), of the 28th November, says that the British Money and arms given to the Amir of Kabul. Government, being anxious that the Amir of Afghanistan should be on its side on the occasion of a struggle with Russia, has made free gifts of money and arms to him with a liberal hand since his accession to the throne. It is believed that ten lakhs of rupees were paid him some time ago, and that he has recently sent a requisition for another ten lakhs. At present Abdul Rahman Khán professes great friendship, but it remains to be seen how far